

1880, June 27 ;	C. ilia,	5	examples.
	grynea,	1	"
	linella,	1	"
" 28 ;	ilia,	28	"
	insolabilis,	3	"
	serena,	2	"
	grynea,	3	"
	linella,	1	"
	flebilis,	1	"
	minuta,	1	"
" 29 ;	ilia,	16	"
	grynea,	3	"
	insolabilis,	1	"
" 30 ;	ilia,	4	"
	grynea,	1	"

Total for the week, 7 species, 87 examples. I have not seen an *epione* yet. About one-third of the captures are cabinet examples. I take this as a fair criterion for the appearance of *Catocalæ* in this locality, as the captures were all made in the same pieces of woodland.

### SOME NOTES ON COLEOPTERA FOR BEGINNERS.

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In answer to a query in the March ENTOMOLOGIST as to the rearing of larvæ of wood-boring beetles, I would say that it is very difficult to do after they have been removed from their burrows. Try damp sawdust of the same wood. The better plan where infested timber is found, is to saw it into short lengths, pack in tight box and cover with a wet cloth. Many kinds cannot bore in dry wood. Many Buprestidæ perish from inability to perforate the bark of dead trees which has sprung loose from the wood and become hardened by the sun. They then fall an easy prey to ants, roaches and caribs. Where wild grape vines abound, cut them off at the ground in May or June, and let them hang ; in early spring saw them into short lengths and box them, and some rare beetles may be taken. Grubs under stones put away in the same ground in tin or glass, kept moist ; found under logs, use the same log debris, and add some sawdust. Finding two very large grubs with black heads under a log late in the fall, I

put them away in a tin can with log refuse and sawdust, and found a male ash beetle and a dead pupa in July. This beetle, *Xyloryctes satyrus* (Fab.), is taken under the roots of ash trees, and falls a victim to its curiosity, for if you begin to dig for them they will come out to see what is going on. I took fifteen from one tree in that way. April and May are generally devoted to searching in logs and dead trees for beetles, when many nymphs can be collected, which can generally be hatched out in a week or two. June and July are the great beating months. I have discarded the beating net for the inverted umbrella, and so will any one who has tried both, as beating the low limbs of trees around the edges of wood will yield tenfold the quantity and variety that bush and weed beating will. Woods protected from cattle and hogs, and full of vines and bushes, are best. Little is got by beating in the interior of woods. Insect life swarms along the edges. Examine the trunks of trees, and where flat stones abound scoop out cavities under them, where *Cychnus* and various caribs may be trapped; *Cychnus* are snail-feeders, and some bait traps with snails strung on strings through the shell. The beans of the honey locust yield *Spermophagus Robiniae*; the fungus puff-ball, *Lycoperdina ferruginea*; all kinds of fungus swarm with beetles, also Staphilinidæ. Pselaphidæ are taken on the under side of stones, but mostly by sifting around decayed stumps on to a white cloth. Beat wild plum trees and haws when in blossom. Where beetles are found, by carefully replacing stones and bark more may be taken, as their scent remains. I was glad to take a single specimen of that rare and handsome longicorn, *Dryobius sexfasciatus*, in one season, but in the summer of 1878 I found five under one piece of bark of beech; so last season, when I found a small colony under bark on a dead maple, I tied the bark on again, and took seventeen more at different visits. Various beetles are also found on fruit and flowers. In closing, I would advise beginners to put small insects on paper slips or wedges, and not pin them with a No. 2 pin, as it cannot be inserted in cork without plyers, and is very liable to buckle. No. 3 enters cork readily, is not too large for paper slips, and about right for larger specimens. Further, do not use Spaulding's glue; it will turn your wedges brown, as it contains a discoloring acid. Make your own liquid glue—better at one-fourth the cost. Dissolve light colored glue or isinglass in the usual way; then while hot stir in alcohol, or a light colored, strained vinegar, till it is thin enough, and decant into a bottle. It can then be thinned with a little water, or by warming.